

THE SILENT WORLD.

Vol. II.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1872.

No. 13.

FOR THE SILENT WORLD.

GLENWOOD.*

BEAUTIFUL home of our silent dead,
Home where throbeth no aching head,
Who enters thy flowery kingdom fair,
Hath parted with sorrow, pain, and care.

Here cometh no evils of mortal life ;
Here endeth the jars of the world, and strife ;
Here is the haven of way-worn feet ;
Thy slumber is dreamless, peaceful, sweet.

O, buds of snow and fragrant bloom !
Thy heavenly beauty lights the tomb.
O, emerald slopes and swaying trees !
Ye softly whisper to the breeze

Of things our vision may not see,
Of loving spirits, happy, free,
Whose fragrant, flower-like presence rare,
With murmurings tender, soothe our care,

And sometimes touch with fingers light,
And cloud-like robings, spotless white,
Our weary hands upraised in prayer,
Seeking for peace—communion—there.

Seeking for consolation's balm,
To still our anguish sweetly calm,
Sad Nature's yearning for her dead—
Our darlings in their holy bed.

O, beauteous Glenwood ! home of peace,
When comes to us the soul's release,
Enfold within thy arms of rest
The forms that sleep in Jesus' brest.

S. ADAMS WIGGIN.

"GLENWOOD" is the burial-place of the dead of the Washington Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here lie those young students of the College who were drowned in the Potomac one fair June morning five years ago.—ED.

THE FIRST EXECUTION IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WHEN I joined the Second Corps in 1863, a fearful amount of desertion had been going on in the army, and no measures had been taken to punish the deserter.

The morning reports would show that from twenty to fifty men had been recruited daily, and as many had deserted. In order to prevent this crime, camp guards were increased, patrols established, and roll-call three times a day, and yet regiments would be reduced to skeletons by the desertions of the bounty-jumpers. A consultation was held at the headquarters of the army to consider plans to be adopted to prevent desertion.

It was finally decided that death should be inflicted on the first man caught deserting.

It seemed that when men were drafted they received their uniforms from the Government, and were allowed to keep their civilian's clothes, which enabled them to enlist again under a new name, and with another bounty. Orders were issued for a rigid inspection of all the troops at once. I attended the inspection of one regiment, and therat had an opportunity of seeing how carelessly the officers of the various draft rendezvous were in the performance of their duties. The searching of the knapsacks showed that each man who had been drafted had a full suit of clothing. While the men were in line, the

sergeant of each company made a thorough examination of the tents of the soldiers, and found a great many suits of clothing which had been hidden by them. The cavalry, which had been stationed at the headquarters of each corps, was instructed to go on a scouting expedition on all the roads leading towards Washington. That same night I left camp, after "taps" had been sounded, and with about thirty men took the road towards Kelly's Ford.

We went about eight miles and halted in a piece of woods at the fork of two roads, intending to return by daylight by a different road. We captured twenty-two men belonging to the various regiments in the Second, Third, and Fifth Corps, the majority of whom proved to be recruits who had joined only the day before ; a few had served faithfully since the beginning of the war, but having become demoralized by the bounty-jumpers had been led away by their persuasion. There were two men whom I recognised as belonging to a company of the 20th Massachusetts, known as the Andrew Sharp-shooters. They were father and son, and had volunteered surely from a sense of duty ; they had received no bounty, and had borne good characters until the advent of the drafted men. The day after their capture a court-martial was organized, and before noon the next day eighteen men had been tried and sentenced, and the order for their execution approved by the commanding general, Congress having passed an act doing away with the necessity of sending the order for execution to the President.

Throughout the camp it soon became known that the first execution in the Army of the Potomac was to take place, and speculation was rife as to what body of men would be selected for the firing-party. On the morning of the day set for the execution, I received orders to report at once to the headquarters. On reporting there, I received the detail for the firing-party. My heart turned sick as I read it ; for I was designated to select the men, and to take command of them. I hurried to the adjutant-general, pleaded sickness, and everything I could think of, to evade the dreadful duty, but without avail.

I selected twenty men whom I knew to be good shots ; ordered the first sergeant to bring them and their carbines to my tent.

After making a thorough examination of their arms, I dismissed the men ; then I carefully loaded each carbine myself, using no blank cartridges, although it was supposed by the men that at least one-third of their arms would contain powder only.

At the proper time the men fell in, and the sergeant gave to each his carbine. Before marching I impressed upon their minds the nature of the duty they had to perform. I saw many pale faces and quivering lips among them, and I am free to confess it required all my nerve and resolution to keep my own courage to the " sticking point." Had I been ordered to charge a rebel battery, the dash and excitement would have prevented other feeling ; but the idea of marching in procession in cold blood to shoot down unarmed and pinioned men was most repulsive to me, and mentally I most cordially execrated the service, and the necessity which compelled me to perform so revolting a duty. Still, it had to be done, and nothing remained but to let mercy temper justice. I therefore told my men that although it was one of the most unpleasant duties of a soldier to shoot men of the same army, it was an act of justice, ordered by competent authority, and that we had no right to object to it ; that

they must take a sure and deadly aim, for if they did not, they would surely wound the prisoners, and thus inflict needless suffering, not only on them but on themselves, because the sentence of the court was that the condemned men were to be shot to death by musketry; that the sentence must be carried into effect, and that if they did not kill at the first fire, they would have to load and shoot until each prisoner was dead. For fear that the condemned men might hear the clicking of the lock of the carbine at the place of execution, I directed the pieces to be full cocked then. The signals were to be made by my sabre. First, my motion from "carry" to "present" was for them to aim; second, when I dropped the point to the ground they were to fire. While I had been giving these instructions, the procession had been forming. As I concluded, the band took up its position in front of me. Right behind my party were—

The coffins;
The doomed men;
Their spiritual advisers.

On each side of the sad procession slowly marched the provost-guard, to the solemn strains of the "Dead March" in Saul. We arrived at the place of execution.

The troops were all under arms, and formed in two long lines. We marched through the lines, and within twenty paces of the open graves. The band and firing-party halted. The prisoners and their coffins moved on. I shuddered to see the leave-takings of the condemned men. My blood seemed to run cold as I heard the accents of agony in the voice of the old man, Andrew, as he prayed God to forgive him for having led his son into wrong-doing, and so hurried him into an early and dishonored grave. I recoiled as I witnessed their final embrace—I turned my eyes away.

The coffins were placed on the ground; the proceedings of the court-martial and the sentence were read. The men were seated on the coffins, and the provost-marshall and his assistants bandaged their eyes.

I stepped three paces to the right of the firing-party. A nod from the provost-marshall gave the signal to aim.

A glance along the line of carbines satisfied me that there would be no necessity for a second volley.

The point of my sabre dropped!

Before it reached the ground, eighteen men on their coffins were lying dead.

An examination by the surgeons immediately followed.

The band struck up an inspiring air. The troops were marched by the dead, in order that each man might witness the punishment inflicted on the deserter.

For a few days desertion was checked, and then it increased, so that we got at last to have regular shooting days every week. I got accustomed to them after a while, but to this hour I can never recall without a shudder that first execution in the Army of the Potomac.

C. L.

MR. ISSAC L. PEET, principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia College, N. Y., at its last Commencement.

MR. JOHN FITTON and Miss Mary Wolstenholm, two deaf-mutes, were recently married in St. Peter's church, Newbold, England. The bridegroom's best man was also deaf and dumb. Considerable interest was manifested in the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. George Downing, chaplain to the Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, Manchester, assisted by the Rev. James Richards, incumbent of St. Peter's, in the presence of numerous spectators. Mr. Downing, as he read the marriage service, interpreted it in the language of the deaf and dumb to the parties who were most interested. About half an hour was occupied in solemnizing the marriage.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

HOWARD GLYNDON'S LAST WORD.

To the Editors of THE SILENT WORLD:

DEAR SIRS: It has been said that the same set of words conveys different impressions to the minds of different hearers, and that it is hard for two people to understand the same words in an absolutely similar manner. Thus, I suppose, the speaker or writer often gives an impression different from that which he had intended; and in this way I account for the fact that you did not understand that I was not asking you especially, but those who came under the heading of "all together," to read all my articles about articulation before judging me. Only in those published in *Hearth and Home* will you find any reference to my own case. So you will see it wouldn't be necessary to read them "all," as you say you have done, in order to make up your mind that it is not at all a remarkable one. But as you do seem to have made up your mind very severely on that particular subject, I think further discussion useless, nor have I the time for it. Some day or another, an opportunity for judging fairly may be afforded. The reason why I insist that those who do not altogether agree with me should first read carefully all my articles is, that they may not fall into error as to what I claim for the articulation system; and further, because each of these articles, forming a link in the chain of reasoning, cannot be understood perfectly when separated from the others. For instance: those who haven't read the article in which I very strongly advocate the retention of signs in the system of deaf-mute education, for the benefit of those who cannot profit by articulation, have charged me, without a shadow of truth, with wanting to do away with signs altogether. I should be the first person to oppose any such movement. I simply want them to be kept in their proper place, and dispensed with whenever it is possible. But nobody need tell me how many cases there are in which they cannot possibly be dispensed with and in which we can never get much beyond them. I know too much of the sad truth, practically. But who will blame me if I am enthusiastic about bringing the education of deaf-mutes, and their means of intercourse with the world and each other, up to the very highest standard in every practical case? To whom does the subject come home with more force, and who has better right to speak on it, than one who knows what it is to be deprived of both voice and hearing? And as you have made some remarks, which perhaps you think will fit my way of speaking of the matter of which I have so much at heart, will you allow me to ask from whom enthusiasm, speaking of the labors of those who have recently called attention anew to articulation, could come with a better grace than from one who has been benefited by them? To the best of my knowledge, not one person engaged in teaching it has spoken of it in any but moderate terms. And here I will say again what I am tired of repeating: that I am the exponent of my own ideas and sentiments on the subject; that I speak for no other person or persons; that I am in no way connected with articulation, excepting that I am strongly in favor of it, whenever practicable; in calling the attention of the public to the beginning of a reform which deserves to be known, I have acted in strict accordance with the maxim of "honor to whom honor is due"; and but one motive has influenced me throughout, and that is to aid in placing within the reach of others, similarly situated, the advantages which I have enjoyed, and was never once asked to do this by anybody connected with the articulation theory. When I see a chance to make known the truth or to help a reform along, I am capable of doing what I consider my duty in the matter without any suggestions from others.

In conclusion, may I not ask a few plain questions without having it supposed that I am "offended?" I am quite sure,

my friends of THE SILENT WORLD, that had I gone into your office and spoken all that I wrote in my last letter, word for word, you would not have thought that I was offended. You know, if we can't argue without taking offence, the argument doesn't amount to much. Now, I confess that I like argument for its own sake, in so far as it brings out the truth; and you cannot say that you understand a thing until you have gone around to your opponent's side and looked at it from his point of view. I think we might go on, with interest and profit to both sides, discussing signs and articulation, and the various side issues that have sprung from the discussion; and for my part, I should like it. But I have not the time; and whether I am understood or not, this must be considered my last word on the subject, unless something very extraordinary indeed should occur. Your cordial well-wisher. HOWARD GLYNDON.

CLARKE INSTITUTE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., June 15, 1872.

IN the number for May 15 was an item stating that a deaf-mute was a candidate for the office of recorder of Jackson county, Indiana. It seems this deaf-mute was none other than our old friend, Wm. M. French, lately of the Nebraska Institution. He is evidently bound to rise in the world.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.—The Great American Institute announces its Forty-first Annual Exhibition, to be opened in the city of New York on the fourth of September next. Applications for space to exhibit the best agricultural productions, mechanical inventions, artistic devices, and valuable articles of American manufacture, are now in order. It is intended to make this the most extensive, useful, and meritorious exhibition ever held in America.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Boston Globe*, "326," thus testifies to the existence of members of our class in the gay French capital: "After the party had broken up, I went with an American artist to the Cremerie Buci Rue de Buci, for years a favorite resort of American students. A motley and merry congregation filled the outer and inner department, but among all the guests, the merriest by far was a company of deaf and dumb people of both sexes, old and young, who occupied two or three tables, and amused themselves by playing cards, drinking wine and coffee, and conversing rapidly in their sign language. Some of them were able to articulate, but did not attempt it. There was something weird in the silent merriment of these people, contrasted with the noisy laughter and ringing songs of the *étudiants* and *étudiantes*. These mutes were flower-makers, book-binders, decorators, and the like, forming a little colony in the neighborhood. They spend their leisure evenings together in the Cremerie de Buci, and enjoy themselves there heartily. We remained till the party broke up, and saw their leave-taking in the street. There were some tender love passages between young couples, certainly as expressive as if words had been added to their pantomime."

THE Brighton (Mich.) Citizen says: "One day recently, A. P. Dickerson, of Brighton, sent his nephew, a deaf and dumb boy, to his farm near the village, he intending shortly to follow. Young Rose set out as directed, and when his uncle came in sight was standing at the bars, having removed them for the team to pass. Mr. D. passed through with the team, and when a short distance from the bars heard the sharp report of a pistol, and felt a stinging sensation in the left shoulder. He turned quickly, and young Rose pointed toward the woods in the rear, indicating that the shot came from that direction. Mr. D. said nothing to his nephew that would lead him to think he was hurt, but descended from the load and searched him for concealed weapons. After securing the aid of five or six men, he went home to get his gun, and noticing that his

pistol was missing, gave it as his opinion that young Rose had shot him; and when informed that the young man had threatened him, was fully convinced such was the case. When the party reached the field he was hard at work, and when his brother approached for the purpose of searching him was disposed to fight. He was obliged to submit, however, and the pistol was found in the hip-pocket, which had been overlooked, minus one load. The wound received by Mr. D. is a painful, though not dangerous one. The ball struck the shoulder-blade and passed around, coming out under the arm. It was a close shot—one a person would not care to have repeated. Young Rose is evidently out of his head in regard to some things, and all have compassion for his misfortunes. He has frequently broken into stores and taken money and goods, and in one case, where he had broken into the store of S. K. Jones, was sent to the reform school.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' CORNER.

MR. W. L. BIRD sends us twenty new subscribers from Hartford, Conn., besides renewals of old subscriptions. He is one of the most enthusiastic and helpful workers we have, and fully appreciates the value of such a paper as THE SILENT WORLD.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, who lives in Milton and Boston, is verifying the prediction in the last number, that deaf people would go to the great Jubilee with anticipations of pleasure never again to occur in their experience, for he goes to the Coliseum *every day*.

MARCUS H. KERR, of Jackson, Michigan, sends us two subscriptions and an item, for all of which he has our thanks. He intends to leave Michigan in August and come to Washington. Mr. Kerr was formerly connected with the Preparatory Class in the Washington Institution.

A SUBSCRIBER in South Canton, Mass., thinks that he is worth ten ordinary subscribers, and sends us his subscription at club rates, \$1.25. We cheerfully acknowledge that he is better than ten ordinary men, or even a hundred, but to us \$1.25 is by no means as good as ten times that sum.

WM. M. FRENCH, formerly of the Nebraska Institution, now residing at Medora, Jackson county, Indiana, says: "With the July number you complete your first year. I hope THE SILENT WORLD won't die. I will contribute my mite to its support upon receipt of your paper at Medora, with a note of its continuance, and whether my time is up for the paper sent to my sister. I will send you some news besides the mite." Thanks! the paper goes on with considerable promise. Your sister's subscription expired with the last number.

WEST HENNIKER, N. H., June 24, 1872.

MESRS. EDITORS: I notice in the last number of THE SILENT WORLD, that, unless it be encouraged with sufficient subscriptions for another year, it may be discontinued. I should be sorry to have it stop, as it is a good journal for the mute reader. I have tried to get some deaf-mutes to subscribe to THE SILENT WORLD, but in vain; for they say it costs too much. I should think if THE SILENT WORLD was changed into a quarto paper, something like *The Gallaudet Guide*, (now dead,) and the price put at 50 cents or \$1 per year, it might be successful.

Please enter my name on the subscription list for 1873, unless it is to be discontinued. I will enclose my mite every four months, as that way has always been my favorite rule. Should THE SILENT WORLD go on right, I shall use proper means to induce mutes around us to give it favor; afterwards I may occasionally write some items for its columns, if they be either interesting or acceptable.

I had considered the paper as quite neutral in political matters until a late date, when some harmless political matter appeared in its pages. It seems proper for me to say, that I should be happy to have all mute readers know that I was born a Democrat, from Democratic parents. Democracy is a legacy from my grandfather, and was probably handed down from my great and great-great-grandfathers, who first emigrated to Concord, Massachusetts, from England. My grandfather, Thomas Brown, voted for Gen. Washington for President, and also, with my father, for Thomas Jefferson. I first voted for Andrew Jackson.

With wishes for the success of THE SILENT WORLD,

Respectfully,

THOMAS BROWN.

Mr. Brown can rest confident that the paper will not be discontinued for some time yet. The rate at which subscriptions are coming in is encouraging. Deaf-mutes cannot justly complain that the price of our paper is too high. Papers for the speaking, of equal excellence, cost more than THE SILENT WORLD. But if deaf-mutes want a cheaper paper let them subscribe, for the larger our list the cheaper we can furnish the paper. THE SILENT WORLD aims to be impartial in politics; or rather, it aims not to be political at all, but simply to give the news of the day without fear or favor.

THE SILENT WORLD.

Published Semi-Monthly by

J. BURTON HOTCHKISS AND MELVILLE BALLARD.

All communications designed for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor."

All subscriptions should be sent by P. O. money-orders, draft or registered letter. Money forwarded otherwise at the risk of the sender. Terms: Single subscriptions \$1.50 per year, in advance. Clubs of ten \$1.25. Single copies, 8c.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1872.

MESSRS. DENISON and Parkinson have retired from their connection with this paper, and it will hereafter be carried on by the two gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this column. Messrs. Denison and Parkinson retire with regret; but having helped to give the paper a fair start, which was but their original intention, they feel that circumstances will not longer permit their continuance in the enterprise. They entertain the warmest wishes for the success of *THE SILENT WORLD*, and will do all in their power to forward its interests. They have the best wishes of the remaining partners, and their sincerest thanks for their liberality and good-will while members of the firm.

We have received the interesting report of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, but we are compelled by press of other matter to defer laying an abstract of its contents before our readers until the next number.

THE NATIONAL CLERC MEMORIAL UNION.

We have received from the organizing committee of the Clerc Memorial, appointed by the New York Convention at Albany, last August, the constitution which it has drafted for the government of all associations for this object. It provides that, as a condition of membership, each association shall deposit ten dollars in the treasury of the Union; each association to be entitled to one vote as an association, and also one vote for each fifty dollars which it pays into the treasury of the Union, a remainder of twenty-five dollars or more entitling it to an additional vote. Each association is free to exercise its own discretion in the matter of its own organization. The officers of the Union are to be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who form an executive committee. The manner of election of officers is as follows:

"On or before a day named by the organizing committee, the president of each association which has ratified this constitution shall cast the number of votes to which his association is entitled, sending one copy of his ballot to the chairman and another to the secretary of the organizing committee. The committee shall proceed to canvass the votes at the earliest practicable date, and shall declare elected to each office the person receiving the highest number of votes for that office; except that if no person receive one-third of all the votes for a certain office, the committee shall choose one of the three highest candidates."

It also provides for a board of managers, consisting of the officers of the Union and the presidents of the various associations in the Union; each one of the board having one vote, and the president of each association casting the number of votes to which his association is entitled. We give the following admirable

ADDRESS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

"*GRATITUDE* is the memory of the heart." The pupils of Clerc have shown they understood the beautiful sentiment of his friend.

Cordial esteem and respect welcomed Laurent Clerc to our

shores; ever-increasing appreciation and friendship were inspired by his labors; reverence and affection attended his declining years; and when his long life came peacefully to a close, universal as the grief at our loss was the feeling that such a life should have a visible and enduring memorial.

The impulse has not died away in empty words. In nearly every part of the country contributions, liberal in their amount and touching in their universality, have been poured forth. Local societies have readily been formed, or existing organizations employed, to collect and take charge of these sums. But to accomplish properly the end proposed, it is necessary to gather together these scattered collections and come to an agreement as to the manner of using the whole; and for this purpose to unite the various independent local societies under a national organization.

Several plans for effecting this have been proposed, but unhappily each was met by grave objections. The defects pointed out arose chiefly from the proposers not knowing what had been done and what opinions were held elsewhere. An important step towards union was taken, when, at the invitation of the "Clerc Memorial Association" first formed—that of the State of New York—National Convention was held at Albany, September 1, 1871, to consult regarding a national organization. Delegates were present from nearly all the existing societies having this common object; the few not represented being held back only by distance, not by want of sympathy.

The result of their deliberations was that the undersigned were selected from among the representatives of the most widely separated localities, and appointed a committee to organize a *union of all the associations engaged in the enterprise*. Our directions were to prepare a constitution, submit it to the individual societies for adoption, and collect and declare their votes for officers of the Union. This is the whole extent of our duties. We are not, as some have supposed, an executive committee; we have nothing to do with purely local affairs, with the formation of new societies, or with directing measures for the collection of money; our business is only to unite societies already formed.

We have given to our task much anxious thought, and now present the constitution we have prepared. We have endeavored to gratify the reasonable wishes of all, so far as they could be ascertained; to avoid the objections urged to the previous plans, and to provide for all difficulties that could be foreseen.

One of the most important and delicate questions claiming our attention was, how many votes should be given to each association in the choice of officers of the Union, and in the decision regarding the Memorial; and in what manner they should be cast. The plan in the constitution we almost unanimously agreed upon as the most equitable and accurate possible. It gives every association a voice, while allowing to each influence proportionate to its success, which depends on its numbers, energy, and liberality.

The powers and duties of each officer of the Executive Committee, and of the Board, and the rights and obligations of each association, are strictly defined, so as to prevent any conflict of authority. We believe in affording the largest liberty for local action, and in avoiding needless interference by outsiders in local affairs. But at the same time we have kept in mind that *all local action must finally cease, and the work be completed by a central agency*.

Every provision in the constitution has been very carefully considered by each one of us and freely discussed, and in every case our final agreement has been nearly or quite unanimous. Still, it should be distinctly understood that each of us is perfectly independent and uncommitted as regards all points on which he dissented from the majority.

We are unanimously of opinion that the location and design of the Memorial should not be decided until a clearer idea can be formed, than at present, of the total amount that can be raised, and of the general preference.

Until quite recently we hoped to accomplish our task by the 1st of September. But the necessity of overcoming certain unexpected difficulties, and of avoiding others which threatened, has lengthened out the time before we could present the constitution. We notice, also, that conventions have been called in several States, to meet late in August. We are therefore compelled to name September 16 as the day, on or before which the presidents of associations are to send their votes for officers of the Union to our chairman and secretary. The ballots for officers should be accompanied by a statement, signed by the president and treasurer, of the amount collected, (clear of expenses,) upon which votes are claimed. If they are sent promptly, we will in all probability be able to canvass the votes and announce the result before the 1st of October.

We particularly request that the secretary of each association will inform our secretary, as soon as possible, of its adoption of the constitution, and of its full name, officers, field of labor, date of organization or of taking up this object, and the amount it has collected.

Though we have distinctly declared that we are not an executive committee, we cannot let pass this opportunity of making an earnest appeal for the vigorous prosecution of this noble undertaking. We beg literary and other societies at present existing among deaf-mutes to use their organizations to collect special funds for this purpose. We urge that independent "Clerc Memorial Associations" be formed without delay, in every part of the country where there is as yet no suitable organization, and where there are deaf-mutes enough for one to be established. And we hope particularly that all the institutions will speedily become headquarters of energetic effort, as they are so well-fitted to be, and as some have already become, with most gratifying results.

In all our labors, we have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote harmony and prepare the way for speedy success. We shall be rejoiced if our hope is fulfilled that good may come of them to so deserving an enterprise. With this desire and in this hope we await the judgment thereon of our co-workers.

Thomas Brown, *Chairman*, West Henniker, N. H.; Henry Winter Syle, *Secretary*, Inst. for the Deaf, New York; Walter W. Angus, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph H. Barnes, Baton Rouge, La.; Thomas L. Brown, Flint, Mich.; Jos. G. Parkinson, Washington, D. C.; T. Jefferson Trist, Philadelphia, Pa.

• • •

Oh, dear! somebody has sent us a sheet of music entitled "Greeley's March." We do not know what to do with it. We can't sing; we cannot give it a puff because we don't understand it. If we have an enthusiastic adherent of Greeley among our readers we will cheerfully make him a present of it.

GERMAN women prefer the man who is agreeable and keeps his word strictly. French women choose a man with open brow and smiling countenance. The Russian females prefer a countryman of their own who looks upon Western nations as barbarians. The Danish remain closely at home, and desire to hear nothing of travel abroad. The Spanish woman selects a man capable of avenging his honor and her own. The Hollanders one who is peaceable in his ways, and desires never to hear of strife and war. And the American ladies marry the earliest good offer they get, taking the first man who will take them, caring nothing for his rank or social position, and still less whether or not he be halt, lame, deaf and dumb, or blind—if he but have plenty of money! How unfortunate for us that we live in such a country!

COLLEGE RECORD.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

THE one event long looked forward to by the eight young men of the graduating class has come and gone, and a very pleasant occasion it proved. Not, as in years before, did we have to tramp two weary miles in a sweltering sun to witness the exercises, and half a mile more to partake of the alumni dinner, but here within our very doors sat we down in our coolest attire and entered into the spirit of the occasion, coming from it delighted and refreshed, and not sick and exhausted as has been the case in the past.

The Baccalaureate Sermon, by the President, on the Sunday preceding Commencement day, was delivered before a full audience, including most of the deaf mutes residing in the city. It was made impressive by the clear, forcible signs and evident emotion of the President. The class to whom it was more particularly addressed filed in by themselves after the other people were seated, and took their seats in a line near the centre of the chapel. The sermon was from the text: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice. Pilate saith unto him, 'What is truth?'" We are sorry space will not permit us to give even an abstract.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th, the President and Mrs. Gallaudet held their farewell reception. It was a very pleasant affair, although the heavy rain of the afternoon prevented many from attending. Among the guests, other than Institution people, we noticed General Foster, remembered for his bravery and efficiency during the war; Judge Hale, of New York; Mrs. Stevens, daughter of General Baker, killed at Ball's Bluff; Dr. Lincoln, his daughter, and Miss Gibbons, a niece, and many others. Freund provided one of the most elegant spreads that it has been our pleasure to partake of. Dolly Varden ices abounded in every conceivable shape, and 'twas amusing to watch the various designs that succeeded each other on the table. We took a slice of an old Tabby that demurely presided over the feast, and found it was chocolate. Well on toward the "wee sma' hours" the guests took their leave, highly pleased with the gathering. The Seniors at this social were more than usually attentive to the young ladies, we noticed, and suppose they were arranging for bouquets for the next day. Their success was remarkable.

During the forenoon of the 26th the class-day exercises, which had been postponed from Monday and somewhat disarranged by the accident to Mr. Draper, came off. The class ivy was planted on the east side of the porch on the front of the Chapel building, and over it graven the class motto, "Ne Cede Malis," after which appropriate addresses were made by various members of the class.

In the afternoon a goodly audience assembled in Chapel Hall, helped thereto by the H-street cars and the propitious weather. The platform was occupied by the President, Directors, and Faculty, and some distinguished gentlemen, among whom were the Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. James Brooks, of New York; Drs. Thomas Gallaudet, Parker, and others.

The following was the order of exercises:

Invocation: Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. *Oration*: "The Progress of Moral Sentiment as an Element of Political Power," with the Salutatory Address—Amos G. Draper, of Illinois. *Dissertation*: "The Periodical Press"—Charles B. Hibbard, of Michigan. *Dissertation*: "The Relation of Science and Religion"—Robert P. McGregor, of Ohio. *Oration*: "The Influence of Government upon the Character of a People." *Oration*: "The Literature of Fiction," with

the Valedictory Address—John W. Scott, of Pennsylvania. Address to the Graduating Class: Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Conferring of Degrees. Benediction: Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.

The following constituted the Reception Committee: David H. Carroll, Marshal; Valentine F. Holloway, David S. Rogers—Class of 1873. Edward L. Chapin, Frank C. Davis, Willard E. Martin—Class of 1874.

We give the names of the members of the Graduating Class in the order of their rank in scholarship: John Winebrenner Scott, Gettysburg, Pa.; Amos Galusha Draper, Aurora, Ill.; Will Louet Hill, Athol, Mass.; James Edwin Bell, Union Center, N. Y.; Charles Bersley Hibbard, Bronson's Prairie, Mich.; Robert P. McGregor, Dayton, Ohio; Frederick Lawrence De Boisville Reid, New York, N. Y.; Thomas Albert Jones, Sullivan, Wis.

Mr. Draper, the Salutatorian, was unable to deliver his oration on account of his broken collar-bone, and Professor Fay translated it into signs as it was read by Professor Chickering. All the orators did their parts well, and received each a quota of flowers. Secretary Delano's address was very feelingly delivered, and showed the warmth of his heart. He said he had helped the Institution not of himself; God had guided him to do it; and he was pleased to see the work it was accomplishing in the graduates who went forth that day.

After these exercises about fifty alumni and invited guests repaired to the College dining-hall, which had been beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens and hung with paintings of the founders of the Institution, among whom were the Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. Benj. B. French, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Mitchell. The tables were arranged in the form of the letter T, with President Gallaudet, Secretary Delano, Mrs. Gallaudet, and others, at the cross portion, and the other guests distributed along the main part, with the deaf mutes gradually thickening into a clump toward the foot, where sat the graduating class.

The dinner consisted of twelve or more courses, elegantly served by Freund's well-trained corps of waiters. It far surpassed the dinners of '69 and '70 at the Kirkwood and Arlington hotels. The cooking was simply perfection, as all agreed. It was a dinner worthy of the occasion or of any occasion, and with its sociality forms one of the brightest points around which centres the pleasant memories of the departing class.

The dinner closed the exercises of the day, and after it was over the guests dispersed to croquet fields and to quiet converse under the shade trees on the lawn, there to pass the last fleet moments of the term in saying the few parting words that show so little and yet mean so much, at least to those young men who go out not to return.

We give the Class of '72 warm greeting, and wish them all success in the life that lies before them. We are glad to have such worthy representatives of the deaf-mute community go forth as alumni of this College, and believe that in whatever position they may be placed they will reflect honor and credit upon their *Alma Mater*.

ANTOINE little stranger has arrived at the house above. Erskine is the name he bears, and happiness is his mission.

PROFESSOR FAY has been commissioned, by the Board of Directors, as Acting President during the absence of President Gallaudet, in Europe.

PROF. SPENCER will have charge of the Institution during the month of July, Mr. Hotchkiss during August, and Prof. Fay during September.

As soon as vacation commenced the janitor sat himself down on his patches and let the College go to ruin. It is now a wilderness of old boots, shoes, and other articles of worn-out apparel.

A QUESTION for the Entymologists of the Senior Class: Will the bed-bug starve during vacation for want of students to bite? Two score of agonized sufferers anxiously await the answer.

MANY of the students lingered after all was over, some being compelled so to do from lack of funds or the non-arrival of tickets, and others staying to get clerkships during the summer months. The new system of examination now makes this easier for them than formerly, when the offices were the gifts of politicians.

MR. HILL was most favored of the ladies at commencement, he receiving nine bouquets and baskets of flowers. Mr. Scott, the valedictorian, received a beautiful alabaster cross, and was surprised by a visit from his father, who, proud of his son's success, had come to see the exercises, but did not reveal himself to his son till after the delivery of the orations.

MR. DENISON and wife left for Royalton, Vt., a week before the close of the term, owing to the illness of their child. The boy was baptised in St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, on their arrival in New York, and seemed to be improving when they had got as far as Hartford, Conn.; but the fatigue and heat of the journey from Hartford was fatal, and the baby died a few days after arriving at Royalton. The child was a bright, beautiful boy, and many here and elsewhere sympathize deeply with the repeatedly afflicted parents.

MR. DRAPER, salutatorian of the graduating class, broke his collar-bone, the Monday before Commencement, in trying to alight from a Baltimore train. He had been to Baltimore to get some tickets, and when the train got opposite the Institution he tried to jump off and save time and the long walk from the depot, but he fell, striking on his right shoulder. He did not know he was much hurt until he jumped over the Institution fence, when a sharp pang gave notice of the fact. He has our condolence, and we are glad to hear that the accident will not interfere with his trip to Europe this summer.

THE amount of contributions by the Ephphatha Sunday-School during the term just closed is \$62.29. The children voted it to the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, under the care of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, in New York. Much enthusiasm was exhibited for this charity. The children usually vote for the first object put forward; but in this instance they passed by several, and waited patiently till the Home came up, and then all their hands went up with a jump. Among the pupils there are several little negroes, and among the objects proposed was the normal school for negroes at Hampton, Va.; but, as was remarked, the little colored boys showed more sympathy for their brother deaf-mutes than for their colored brethren, and were unanimous for the Home. Prof. Porter has been elected superintendent of the school for the coming year.

J. G. PARKINSON, '69, hearing the other day that there was to be an examination in the Patent Office, to fill the position of principal examiner, (salary \$2,500 a year,) thought he would try his hand. He did so, and surprised himself and the Board of Examiners by beating the whole twelve competitors in a paper that was very nearly perfect. Commissioner Leggett was dumbfounded, and in the interest of civil service reform he constructed the following syllogism and acted up to it: Only men of full power and ability ought to be principal examiners. A mute is but half a man, (Butler has said it.) Mr. Parkinson is a semi-mute and therefore a semi-man, and thus, you see, Mr. Parkinson ought not to be a principal examiner. In short, the Commissioner refused Mr. P. the position he had fairly won. Nothing daunted, a few days afterward Mr. P. went in again to try for the place of first assistant examiner, (salary \$1,800,) and, as before, laid all competitors out cold. The Commissioner couldn't construct a syllogism this time, his previous effort having exhausted him, and Mr. P. got his commission. It is to be remarked, as doing honor to our College, that several of Mr. P.'s competitors were graduates of West Point, and of our best colleges. We advise Mr. P. to go in and try again when a chance offers, and as often as one offers, and keep the Commissioner's conscience prickly.

THE game between the professional nine of the Nationals and the Kendalls turned out much better than the latter anticipated. The score stood 19 to 11 in favor of the professionals, and they had to work hard and resort to bowling the ball to the bat to attain that result. The Kendalls were a little nervous, and several bad blunders were the consequence, or a still better show might have been made. The War Department nine did not get much satisfaction out of the second game, for the continued refusal of the Commissariat to issue "corn-juice" demoralized them, as they explained, and insured a victory for our nine—55 to 11, with one out to spare on our side, for darkness came on and put a stop to our scampering round the bases. The Anchors challenged us for a series, and the first game was played on Tuesday, the last day of the term, and resulted in an easy victory for the Kendalls, 23 to 13, although they were weakened by the absence of their pitcher. Martin's play as catcher in all the games he has taken part in has been very good indeed, he being responsible for scarcely a single passed ball. Wakefield and Chambers have excelled at the bat all along. Wakefield has a pretty even score through all and against all kinds of pitching, most of his balls being long, low liners, some of them coming near showing daylight through the pitcher. Chambers' score is more fluctuating, being sometimes brilliant and sometimes rather poor, his hits rather tending up and over the fielders' heads. He got three out of nine home-runs in the last game with the War Department. Allman and Wilkinson are also to be credited with occasional brilliant plays in their respective positions. Wilkinson pitched a very swift ball in the last game.

INSTITUTION NEWS.

OHIO.

THE school examinations closed Monday, the 17th, successfully to both instructors and pupils. The grades obtained were of a higher scale than have yet been recorded.

The anniversary of the Clonian Society occurred on the evening of the same day, with the following programme: Invocation, Mr. R. Patterson; Secretary's report, Mr. A. B. Greener; Recitation, Miss H. Gould; Oration, Mr. L. L. James; Declamation, Mr. J. H. Smith; President's Address, Mr. C. Rice; a Pantomime, Miss L. Racer and Mr. L. D. Waite, Committee; Benediction, Mr. G. O. Fay.

The recitations were eloquent and graceful; the oration impressive. The President's cheerful words encouraged those who were "faint-hearted," while the dialogue, by its broad humor and lively action, provoked much merriment.

On Tuesday P. M. the Annual Commencement came off. The exercises were opened with a Salutatory Address by Frank W. Shaw; then followed graphic histories of the Class from '63 to '72, by Miss McDaniel and Alfred Monain. The orations—National Culture, Mr. G. Fancher; Education, Mr. L. L. James; Signs of Progress and Valedictory, A. B. Greener—were creditable. The latter three gentlemen are graduates of the High Class. Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, after making a few remarks well suited to the occasion, conferred the diplomas. The planting of the class ivy closed the academic term, and by noon Wednesday all the pupils except a few were homeward bound. The long halls and spacious apartments, which but yesterday resounded with mirth and wild excitement, now look dreary indeed. When the merry hearts departed, they took the *smile* of the Institution with them.

MINNESOTA.

THE closing exercises of the school year at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind were held on the 18th ult., in the presence of a considerable number of guests. The various classes were introduced, and tested as to their proficiency in studies as well as methods of communication. The exercises were agreeably interspersed with music by Mr. Gutterson's class of the blind.

In closing, Mr. Noyes, superintendent, stated that the year had been a peculiarly satisfactory one to him, the standard of scholarship having been higher and the merit-roll good. Out of 65 pupils 40 had not received a *de-merit* mark. As a reward of their faithfulness a present was given to each. Four monitors were also rewarded with more valuable gifts.

The valedictory address was delivered by a mute, Miss Laura W. Houghton, and interpreted by Mr. Pratt, a teacher.

The graduating class of six was called up by Mr. Noyes, and a parting address made to them in the sign language, after which they received their diplomas. Their names are as follows: Laura W. Houghton, Mary Torrey, Josephine Pietrowski, Anna W. Fried, Nels Nilson, and Fred Thompson.

A pleasant incident followed in the presentation by Maria Crandall of a gold pin, fashioned like a guitar, to Mr. Gutterson, their musical instructor. Mr. G. expressed his acknowledgments and regrets at parting, during which his class were visibly affected, the interest with which he has assisted their musical development being warmly appreciated.

The exercises closed with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, very gracefully, by one of the young lady mutes.

Next September will be the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Institution. During this time not a single death has occurred among the pupils—a fact most gratifying as well as noteworthy.

The next term will open September 12.

CALIFORNIA.

THE California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is situated in the township of Berkeley, four and a half miles from the city of Oakland and ten miles from San Francisco. The building fronts on the Golden Gate, and there is always a magnificent view of this fair entrance to the bay. On very clear days, the Farallone Islands, forty miles out in the Pacific, can be seen. The Institution stands at the foot of the mountains, and here it is never hot nor dusty. The only drawback to the situation is that it is, perhaps, too far from city or town, and there are frequent fogs on the mountains, especially at night time, which creep down and envelop the Institution. It sometimes happens that you leave the Institution thinking it looks like a storm, and as you go down it gets brighter and brighter, until when you come to Oakland you find it is quite pleasant there. The building is built of a rough stone, called blue stone, which somewhat resembles granite. It is square and very regular; the deaf and dumb occupy the front, the blind the back; the girls in the right portion and the boys in the left. There are really four buildings in one. Inside there are many passages so much alike that a stranger is rather perplexed until he comprehends the plan of the building.

The school year closed on the 11th of June. The last seven days of the term were employed in examining the pupils. The examinations were conducted by the principal and teachers, and were the most severe of any we ever saw in a primary school. There was no show or humbug about them. Each

class was subjected to a most thorough dredging in the presence of the whole school. There were very few visitors, and most of those were friends of the pupils. The examinations concluded with the writing out by the entire school, excepting a few who had not been under instruction long enough to have any command of language, of a story given in signs by the principal; the idea being to ascertain the command of language possessed by each one. Of course a good many of the younger-pupils broke down more or less completely, but the majority did themselves and their teachers credit. And in the other studies some did remarkably well. Among the studies of the highest classes are natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, studies not usually taught, except in the High Classes, and in all of these the examinations were exceedingly good.

On the evening of the day that the examinations were concluded the pupils had a party, under the auspices of their Debating Society. The society has held regular meetings every two weeks during the greater part of the year, and from time to time the members have contributed small sums of money. It was determined near the close of the term that the sum of these contributions should be increased by subscription, and that the whole amount should be devoted to the getting up of a feast. The occasion was a most enjoyable one, and, thanks to the committee of arrangements, everything passed off well and satisfactorily. It was entirely the party of the pupils, as the officers of the Institution had nothing whatever to do with the arrangements, and no outsiders were present.

The pupils all left for their homes on or before the 13th of June. Most of them will work through the vacation, a great many hiring themselves out as farm hands and getting good wages, especially during harvest time, which is now close at hand.

The next term begins on the third Wednesday in August, somewhat earlier than is customary in the East; for, on account of the great uniformity of the climate here, we are more independent of the seasons in determining the length and time of our vacation.

L. C. T.

NEW YORK.

THE New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb commemorated the closing of the academic year June 26 by the usual exercises. Through the courtesy of the superintendent, who had arranged that the Yonkers special train should stop before the building, a large number of invited guests were enabled to visit the place by the Hudson river railroad—a very great convenience, as the Institution is located on Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second street. This is a very charming locality, commanding a superb view of the Hudson river and the finely-wooded heights on the other bank, but it has the disadvantage of being hard to get at for persons who neither possess carriages of their own nor care to encourage extortions by hiring them. In the waiting-room, so completely had their faculties been developed by the admirable training they received at the Institution, that it was utterly impossible to single out, from the group of fair ones conversing in the pretty, graceful, voiceless talk of the deaf-mutes, which were the afflicted ones and which were their friends. There was no sullenness on any brows, there was no sorrow in any eyes, nor any contraction of ruddy lips. All seemed happy and pleasantly excited, and it was only when the crowd left the cars and began to toil up the ascent to the Institution that those who could talk betrayed themselves by exclamations at the steep hill they had to climb. Half way up were pupils who had come to the verge of the grounds which they were at liberty to cross, and flew into the arms of their parents and relatives. A cynic would have smiled to see two sisters embracing in the fondest, most ardent manner, and not a word uttered, though they were women. But it was pleasanter to notice the hesitation which the mere visitors showed in speaking. They were silent, for the most part, from sympathy, and again because, having addressed persons who were deaf-mutes without effect, they did not know who were and who were not afflicted. This was specially the case in the hall, where Dr. Isaac Peet was receiving his friends. He spoke to everybody both aloud and with the signs, and, therefore, was sure to be understood; but the visitors who were there for the first time seeing a graceful and beautiful lady also doing the honors, guessed that she was Mrs. Peet, which was quite right, and addressed her with the usual compliments. They then found, to their astonishment, that she also was a deaf-mute. The President, Rev. Dr. Adams, did not come, but Judge Henry E. Davies, the first vice-president, and Mr. Shepherd Knapp, Mr. Avery T. Brown, Mr. Benjamin H. Field, and Dr. Frothingham, among the trustees, were present. After they had held a short meeting, and passed resolutions that the Carey Testimonial should be awarded to Miss Martha Maxwell, and that the gold medal should be awarded to George Farley for general superiority, there was a general adjournment to lunch, which was served in the pupil's refectory. When this had been discussed, Dr. Peet led the way to the chapel, a building admirably adapted for seeing, though not quite so good acoustically, which proves that the architect knew his business. Dr. Peet, and his principal assistant, Prof. Oliver Cooke, then mounted the platform, and with rapid fingers summoned six boys who had completed their studies. The guests were then requested to give six names of historical prominence, on which the boys should write impromptu essays. The following were given: John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell, John Adams, Abe Lincoln, Ben Franklin, Washington Irving. Each of the graduates

armed himself with a bit of chalk, and attacked the black-boards, of which six stood in a row behind the platform. While they were writing, a boy named Guggenheim was brought forward, who had been taught to speak articulately and understand what was said by others by watching the lips. He comprehended very well, but pronounced so curiously, that at first the words sounded like Chinese. He pronounced "I thank you" thus: "Ai thay-ank ye-ou;" "Yes, sir," became "Yet, tir;" and "five years" resolved itself "fay-i-af ye-ur." The s throughout was seldom articulated, except when it commenced a word. Another boy was then brought forward who, unlike Guggenheim, was not born deaf, but had become so by falling from the roof of a three-story house, which burst the drums of both ears, making him incurably deaf. He was seven years old when this occurred, and, as three years elapsed before he was brought to the Institution, he had forgotten how to articulate. But in some wonderful way they contrived to stir his dormant memory, and he pronounced some words admirably and others tolerably, but altogether much more intelligibly than the first one. It is just to say that as soon as the ear became accustomed to Guggenheim, he could be understood. But there was this essential difference between them: one spoke like a foreigner who had learned English from books; the other like an American who had a queer accent. The next performance was as pleasing as it was pathetic, and brought alternate smiles and tears from the most stolid of the visitors. It was the rendering in signs of Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The Voiceless," by a young and extremely beautiful girl, Miss Flora Jones. The principal read the poem as an accompaniment, but as the hall is badly built for acoustics, and he read in a low tone, very few heard him. It needed not his vocal commentary, for the graceful gestures of the girl were so striking, and her face was so animated, so emotional, that it was impossible not to understand the general purport. Sometimes her face glowed with rapture, sometimes grew pale with passionate thought; the eyes would fill with sudden tears, and the head fall languidly upon the shoulder. Again, a flush of joy would make every feature beaming, and the dark eyes, awhile moist with a divine despair, flashed radiantly, and the whole form expanded with a full sense of happiness. Then the eyes were upturned to heaven, the rapid fingers drew a cross upon the air, and then lightly passed around the head the mimic semblance of a crown. As she stepped down to her place, the plaudits were almost deafening in vehemence, which, if she could not hear, she could see, for as her quick eyes caught the universal beating of palms her bright face grew brighter, and she sat down in her seat as contented as if she could talk as fluently as the most nimble-tongued of her sex. And now the black-boards were examined. Mr. George Farley, who had taken John Hampden, wrote an admirable little sketch, in a fair hand. Mr. Sidney H. Howard wrote a tolerably interesting account of Washington Irving in a handwriting that was singularly beautiful. It is his heart's desire to be a copyist, and he requested the steward, Mr. Brainard, to ascertain if any gentleman wanted such a clerk. His character is very high, his attainments fair, and his handwriting undeniably excellent. The other sketches were also of a high character, though the gentleman who took Cromwell took a view of that famous commander not warranted by any history, and least of all by Carlyle's. There was much more that was deeply interesting, but the most amusing of all was the illustration of sign-language by a graduate named W. G. Jones. He gave a series of illustrations of birds, in which the stork, the eagle, the crow, and the humming-bird were most humorously rendered. Even more laughable than these was his illustration of snipe, the birds sticking their long beaks in the mud, and the man coming after them with a gun. This was done with such animation and jollity that it produced peals of laughter.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE FORTNIGHT.

HOME.

A HEAVY thunder-storm on the 13th ult. was very destructive of life in the vicinity of Boston. A young girl was killed in Lexington, two women in Waltham, and a man in Acton.—The New York iron and metal workers, numbering 15,000, struck for eight hours two weeks ago. A gang of belligerent strikers threatened to pull down Steinway's manufactory, but were dispersed by the police.—Twenty-eight Ku-klux from South Carolina were sent to the Albany prison two weeks ago to work out sentences of from five to fifteen years.—Many persons were killed in New York and Brooklyn two weeks ago by hurricane. At Winfield, Long Island, a bell tower fell on a train of cars, demolishing a part of the train, but killing no one.—The water in White Lake, which is on a mountain top near Port Jervis, N. Y., is rapidly sinking, having probably found an outlet.—The water in Oswego Lake, New York, rose two feet and then fell, and the movement was repeated several times. Fishes came to the surface, and there were other indications of an earthquake.—Miss Tennie C. Clafin has been elected colonel of the 85th (colored) regiment of New York, receiving 193 votes to 50 opposition.—The receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed the estimates by at least \$5,000,000. Up to the 15th the receipts were \$125,340,770.—The signal service is to inaugurate a series of balloon ascensions, for the purpose of scientific observations in the upper air currents.

The first ascension will be made at Boston on the 1st of July.—By a boiler explosion on board the raft-boat D. C. McDonald, opposite North McGregor, Iowa, 12 or 15 of the crew were killed and several wounded. There were no passengers.—Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has vetoed the order opening the public library on the Sabbath, on the ground that it conflicts with a law of the State.—Gov. Ito has returned from Japan with full instructions to negotiate a treaty that will open that empire to American commerce.—The suit against Gen. Butler on account of the alleged seizure of a steamer at New Orleans terminated in a victory for the General. The counsel for the plaintiff asked that the proceedings might be dismissed, as they had been misled by their own witnesses, and are now convinced that Butler acted solely in the interest of the Government.—The Japanese government are having 5-20 bonds engraved by the New York Bank-Note Company.—A mass meeting of workingmen was held at Cooper Institute, two weeks ago, and one of the speakers threatened a repetition of the Communist scenes of Paris if their claims were not acceded to.—At a fire in a New York drug store on the 2d, fifteen firemen were badly injured by the bursting of a box of vitriol they were handling. One lost both eyes, and another was fatally hurt.—A nitro-glycerine explosion in San Francisco wrecked six buildings, and made a hole in the ground 12 feet deep and 125 feet in circumference, and yet nobody was hurt.—The Stokes trial has commenced, a jury having been impanelled.—A collision of a passenger and a freight train, at full speed, on the Washington and Baltimore railroad on the 22d, killed three and wounded nine persons.—The Peace Jubilee was successfully opened on the 17th by celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Coliseum is still open.—The Washington treaty may be saved at last. The question of indirect claims has been settled by its rejection by the arbitration board at Geneva, and the proposal of England for a postponement has also been denied. The trial will commence at their earliest convenience.

POLITICAL.

ALL the Democratic State conventions adopt the Cincinnati platform, and favor the nomination of Greeley and Brown.—The result of the senatorial contest in New Hampshire was a surprise to everybody. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Rollins were both thrown out, and Mr. Bainbridge Wadleigh was elected to succeed Mr. Patterson in the United States Senate.—The Democrats of Indiana have nominated ex-Senator Hendricks for Governor, and he has accepted the position.—The Republicans of Maine have nominated Gov. Perham for re-election as Governor, and the Democrats have selected Charles P. Kimball for their standard-bearer.—A meeting of free-traders was held at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, two weeks ago. The question under discussion was whether they should support the Cincinnati nominations. There was decided diversity of opinion, and the convention was inharmonious throughout. Finally, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice-President.—Charles Francis Adams expresses a willingness to accept the Baltimore nomination, if the platform is good and the offer spontaneous.

FOREIGN.

FLOODS near Prague, caused by heavy rains, have passed over the country, sweeping everything before them, devastating fertile districts, and destroying 700 lives.—The cholera has appeared in the southern part of Russia.—The 26th anniversary of the accession of Pope Pius IX to the pontifical chair was celebrated at Rome on the 16th ult. in a becoming manner by the faithful. Four thousand persons, representing all the nations of the earth, proceeded to the Vatican, and presented congratulatory addresses to his Holiness, who, on appearing before his visitors, was greeted with loud cheers.—The Spanish steamship Guadaya, lying at Marseilles, and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler, tearing the upper portion of the ship to pieces, and killing 56 persons instantly. Very few of the survivors escaped injury.—Three million of francs are yet to be paid before the Germans evacuate French territory. The army of occupation will be reduced as fast as payment is made, and it is expected the last payment will be made in 1874.—A bill proscribing the Jesuits passed the Reichstag at Berlin on the 18th, 181 to 43.—The Pope protests against the action of the Italian government in suppressing the convents.—A severe storm prevailed in England on the 24th, doing much damage to the Midland counties; the Stafford buildings were unroofed, trees struck by lightning, and crops destroyed.—In Spain, a conflict between government troops and Carlists took place in the province of Navarre, on the 21st ult., in which the former triumphed, the Carlists being driven from their positions. The Duc de Montpensier has issued a manifesto, in which he asserts the right to the Spanish throne of ex-Queen Isabella's son Alfonso, and declares that at the proper moment he will—fearlessly defend and proudly serve his interest.—The rebellion is rampant again in Mexico. Between the 30th of May and the 3d of June the city of Monterey was sacked by the soldiers of both the government and rebel forces, and large amounts of property were stolen. Several of the principal stores were completely cleaned out. Col. Steel, an American, was killed. Many youths of the city serving in the National Guard were also killed. The whole city was plundered, and is represented to be in mourning for those killed. Nearly every family lost some member.